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HENRY DEACON, ROBERT PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. WHOLE NO. 1653.

Choice Poetry.

TO THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

"Harp of a thousand strings!"
Swept by a mighty minstrel thou, the wind,
A viewless spirit, whose undelivered wings
Leave all, save thought, behind!

Carrying in its flight
The fleeting footsteps of the passing cloud,
The sensory fear that crosses the hillmen bright,
Or the fierce engine's speed.

Thine is the magic spell
With deepest tones the human heart to thrill!
The pow'rful, conveying mobile speech, to tell
Tidings of good or ill.

Peace, promise, joy, or woe,
Hope, sorrow, anguish, love, or hate, or fear,
Whate'er the heart may know,
Thy melodies shall bear.

Those who dear herald on
Of the vast island, ever-living far and wide
Tales from the ships, whose mournings yet unknow,
Mute still the wild water-side.

We pause, and gaze on thee,
Marking with wondering eyes thy tiny clue,
Fearing, perchance, our fortunes, yet to be,
Still unrevealed by words.

Telling of kings and thrones,
And nation's downfall, or an empire's birth,
Revealing in thy weird and mystic tones
Strange histories of Earth.

Of famine, fire, and flood,
The fearful earthquake, or the whirlwind's breath,
Some mighty conqueror, or the lord of blood,
The pestilence, and death.

Or tidings sweet and dear,
The message of love and peace,
Or waiting hearts that yearn—from thee to hear—
Hope, joy, return, release.

Thine was their link all lands,
Thine as it last shall span the stormy sea,
Thine the nations farther land!—
What shall we sing of thee?

The earth, whereon we tread,
Has neither fellows rolling over thee,
Nor lightning's flash, the sky, the clouds correspond,
Thou! yet thy movements be.

Thine messenger of mind,
The mystic chords shall make the electric note,
Which to heart to heart so closely shall bind,
That space shall be unknown.

"Harp of a thousand strings!"
Swept by a mighty minstrel—thou the wind,
Viewless spirit, whose undelivered wings
Leave all, save thought, behind!

Journal of Commerce.

Pictures of Life.

THE NECESSARY AND THE SUPERFLUOUS.

A STORY OF THE EAST.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A young man, one night, was passing through the streets of Bagdad. His name was Ismael Ademal. After having finished his day's work, he was returning peacefully home, when he heard suddenly a great noise, and saw, by the light of the moon, two men clothed like merchants, contending with their drawn sabres, the one against six robbers. Ademal was brave and generous; he could not see all this with indifference, and although he was armed only with a wand, he displayed so much boldness and skill that he put the robbers to flight. After this generous exploit he entered his house without stopping to learn the names of those whom he had just saved, and without calling on a recompenser for a service that he could not accept without shame.

The next day, about ten o'clock in the evening, as he was seated near his fire, he complained and at his fate.

"How much pains one must endure," said he, "to lead a genteel living! I have studied like a galley-slave, and I have received but half a thousand drachmas per year—what a Mahomet! If I had only the money, the trouble necessary, I should be happier than a king!"

Hardly had he uttered these words, when he heard a knock at his door. He rose promptly, and went to open it, thinking that some of his neighbors wanted him. But what was his astonishment to see a man covered with a long garment unlike any he had ever seen! This unknown was of the single stature, and, instead of a turban, he had a staff of ivory; a turban of prodigious height crowned his head, and a long white beard descended to his waist. In spite of all his astonishment, Ademal could not prevent an emotion of respect. The unknown, with a grave air, said:

"Fear nothing, Ademal, I am thy good genius: I come to visit thee, to do thee good, and to reward the service that thou hast rendered the owner of the fire-place. Is it the simple necessary that you desire?"

"Ah! good genius!" cried Ademal, a little recovered from his surprise and fright, "I ask of thee the simply necessary, but I desire no more!"

"Be it so," graciously answered the genius; "you shall have the simply necessary; I shall not then need to possess it."

"A very little, if I have every day as much as I want, enough to eat, and clothes to cover me, I shall have all that I need to be happy."

"What sum wouldst thou need to possess all this?"

"Oh, good genius, with one drachma a day, think I should have the simply necessary."

"Well! here are eight drachmas," said the genius, drawing from his pocket eight pieces of the same base, and of a drachma a day does not suffice thee, I shall add to it as much as thou demand, until at last thou possessest the *simply necessary*. But I will first give thee the experience that the superfluous is a very necessary thing."

The genius could not present a smile, as he spoke.

"Then art right, Ademal: Allah then needed a drachma a day, and he was not ashamed to ask an honest man. Ask in marriage the daughter of some laborer of thy acquaintance. I will not be present at your marriage. Thy house is new,—it is furnished,—then art a good partner for a laborer's daughter. Adieu, I will not trouble you any longer."

"Alas!" said the poor Ademal, sighing, "that is not, however, what I wish. I am not in search of a wife. But what I want is to live, it is not necessary for him to possess her whom he loves."

"Very necessary," said the genius.

"Ah! if for this so, you are going to torment yourself to suppress it," said Ademal, determined to the necessary. I love to distraction a beautiful young slave! I have seen nothing like her in Bagdad. She has not touch for her for my fortune."

"How much?"

"Two thousand dinars of gold."

"It is a little dear," said the genius, "but since there is no remedy, this expense is necessary. If thou wert sick, would it not be necessary to try medicine at whatever price? Behold, here are the two thousand dinars of gold."

With these words the genius disappeared, and left Ademal to give himself up to all the transports of inexpressible joy.

Behold then the loving Ademal possessed of the most precious of treasures, of the wife whom he loved. Surely he will no more complain of not having the necessary. However, hardly had the beautiful Assell set her foot within the house of Ademal, than she recoiled with delight.

"Ah! great God!" said she, "where are you taking me? Is this the house I am going to inhabit? What, wretch! is it for thyself that thou hast just bought a woman, destined for the sapglio of a rich and powerful man! Am I to be the slave of a miserable fellow, who has only a dungeon in which to receive me! How then has that false paid two thousand gold dinars for me! These must have stolen them."

"Ah! dear Ademal, sighing, "if I had only those two thousand dinars, and no possessions, I have given all my fortune. But Truth-quito yourself, we shall not be rich: we shall not have any thing superfluous: but we shall have at least the simply necessary."

He was deceived, for he had but a drachma to spend for himself alone, and now he must make this drachma do for the food of two persons. He made this reflection a little too late. He must wait the return of the good genius; and eight days are very long when one is poor and unhappy. He went to prepare for himself the modest repast, which he now obliged to share with another. However, Assell refused to partake of the food, and did not cease to weep. A woman so young, so beautiful, made by her talents and graces to adorn the seraglio of a Sultan, or at least that of a Vizier, to find herself the slave of a wife artisan! This idea revolted her, and when the poor Ademal presented to her, trembling, the rice which he had just cooked, she repulsed him with extreme disgust. She could not sit down on such hard seats. That bed, which the poor Ademal found so good, was, for her, the most miserable of all beds. It had, besides, the inconvenience of being too narrow for two persons, which mortified her. Ademal had it made for himself alone. If the young man dared speak of his love, the beautiful Assell replied him with scorn.

"How durest thou," said she to him, "appear before me in those ignoble and disgusting clothes! Thou pretendest to have a good genius who gives thee always the *necessary*, does it think then that it is *superfluous* to dress you a little decently? And I, unhappy that I am! Soon I shall have to put on the clothes of the slave to conform to my sad situation. Without then I should have been decked in the finest stuffs of India. Author of all my misfortunes, base wishest me to lose that of all I can do is not to abhor thee."

This discourse discouraged Ademal. He found himself a hundred times more unhappy than he was in the time of his greatest misery. But the genius arrived after eight days absence. Ademal flew to him, and said to him with bitterness:

"You have promised me the necessary, and I am the most unfortunate of men."

"How?" replied the genius; "have I not given thee all thou hast asked of me?"

"Alas! yes; it is I who am a fool. I thought the necessary consisted in a very few things, but I am deceived."

"Explain thyself."

"You have permitted me to take a wife as a necessary thing. I have only one drachma to spend each day, and now the expense is double. Since it was necessary for me to take a wife, is it not necessary that she should live?"

"Very necessary."

"Well! mine will neither eat, drink, nor sleep; chagrin devours her as well as me. The food which I procured to her, and with which I thought myself happy, she has refused with disdain as hers. What was the *necessary* for me, is not necessary that she should live!"

"Nothing more just," replied the genius. "Thou wouldst not that she have a day to procure for her all that she needs."

"I have not yet calculated all that; but I think that I must change my condition, and that of mine."

"Good! if you need only that," cried the genius, "here are sixteen drachmas for eight days. I can then leave you for eight days, and you

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION.

If to be imitated, is the "Regulator" of this city, for the following sketch of a new plan of insurance is submitted in full operation in New Hampshire:

One of the latest and most valuable establishments in the city of New England and New York are united for the cheap purchase of goods. The Protective Union began in Boston, in 1865, with one dozen members, and capital not exceeding a couple of hundred dollars. Last October there were 600 divisions, which had done during the year a business of $1,000,000. The following table shows the rate of the increase of the sub-divisions:

No. organized in January, 1867,	15
" " March, 1865,	60
" " June, 1866,	125
" " October, 1866,	196
" " October, 1851,	400
" " 1865,	600

The purchases through the Central Agency have increased still more rapidly. Up to January 1, 1865, a period of more than two years, they amounted to only $18,200; while in the twelve months ending in October last, they were considerably more than a million.

The enterprise is yet in its infancy, but if it should continue to prosper, it will not fail to work an entire revolution in the present mode of conducting commercial business.

For some time past, we have been corresponding with different persons for the purpose of ascertaining, for our readers exact information on this subject. Below, we have a letter from a gentleman who has been actively engaged in managing branches of the Protective Union. It contains some interesting details.

N. A. PRALANA, Feb. 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing you I have received the documents herewith enclosed, from Boston from which you may gather the history, present condition, &c., and draw your own inferences as to the future of the Protective Union. A copy of the Constitution has not come to hand, therefore, I will state that whenever fifteen or more men think proper to apply to the central body for the purpose of co-operation, an officer visits upon them and superintends the organization, and gives them a number by which, thereafter, they shall be designated, when they present to business, with a given number of members they are entitled to one representative to the Central body, which is known as the "central Division," Boston, which body meets occasionally. In officers of the central division, the President, Secretary, &c., its Committee of Finance, and one on Trade, and in this Committee of Trade, through its Chairman or Secretary, all orders for goods, of any kind are transmitted, and by them filled, and the goods shipped to the several divisions, at an average cost for the transaction to the division ordering, of one per cent. Then much for the "Central." The several divisions make their own by-laws, and regulate all their own affairs, by a similar organization, differing, however, very much in their methods. Some keep a selling capital and selling at the manufacturer's cost, and divide profits. Some sell only to members and leave no profits, others selling to members and to the public, and others, as another, making the customers pay all expenses.

In your paper of the 15th inst., (No. 55, in the series of 1865), the first in New Hartford, it is recommended business with about $250 and 25 members, invested $10 each. Nine orders for goods to sell to members at one price, and to outsiders another, ordering the per centage as you have increased, in order to sell at cost and have no profits, always making it a sine qua non, in addition, thinking this the shortest road to the hearts, hands, and pockets of that class of society who, heretofore, have been least successful in doing anything for themselves or the workingmen: the result has proved more than we anticipated at the end of the fourth quarter we had 118 members, $1,180 capital, and our sales amounting to $9,000. We turned our capital over every fifteen days. There are, today, in New Bedford and Fairhaven, one class, the outgrowth from No. 55, three engaged in general provisions and Wool India goods, and one in boots and shoes, exclusively, the aggregate business of which is about $6,000 per week, cash, at an advance of about five per cent. upon cost, owing to the customers not average of twenty per cent., as we have sufficiently demonstrated. By reference to the Boston list you will see the amount of sales of No. 55 to be for the past year $59,147 on a capital of $1,000. In this division, members have bought at retail, for private use, during the past four years, as I am thus particular in reference to the finance, in order to show what may be done and worse, if in that with which the working classes may look for the improvement of their families and the protection of Producers, the material in which we are a few, at present derived.

Hoping that this foregoing may not be unacceptable I beg to remain, yours truly,

INTERESTING AND SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A correspondent of the *Placer Herald* is responsible for the following: A marriage took place on the night of the 15th ultimo, at the Nevada Hotel, of a lady, not unknown to the California public, to a gentleman from Kentucky, now a citizen of this State, he being the 46th upon whom she had contracted matrimonial bonds, and the third whose bonds are not above the age by a strange coincidence or circumstance her last two husbands, between whom and herself all marital duties had ceased to exist, by the operation of law divorce law, had put up at the Nevada House on the same evening, ignorant of the fact that their former ears open had retired under the same roof with themselves, and also that they had both, in former years, been occupied as guests at lady. Next morning they occupied seats at the breakfast table opposite to the bridal party. Their eyes met with mute, but expressive astonishment. The lady bride did not faint, but bravely endured her new husband's hurt at her singular situation, and who their guests were. Influenced by the noblesse of his nature, and the happy impulses of his heart, he commenced his predecessors to his bridal chamber, and the warmest greeting and congratulations were interchanged between the four in the most reserved and cordial manner. The two ex-lords frankly declared that the ever-formed in the lady an excellent and faithful companion, and that they were the authors of the difficulties which produced their separation, the cause being traceable to the false information in the use of intoxicating drinks. The legal lord and master declared that his affection for his bride was strengthened by the confidence, and that his happiness was increased, if possible, by the knowledge that she had presents of specimens from their well filled purses, the parties separated—the two ex-husbands for the Atlantic States, with the kindest regards of the lady for the future welfare of her former husband.

Not the least singular circumstance attending the above, is that the three were all married on the 15th of December.

THE LADIES' BATTLE.—The "London Punch" says—It is fortunate, just now, that the women of the ladies' England are not like the ladies of America for, if they were in closer contact, they might forget the touching theory, too often violated in practice, that

"Their little hands were made
To tear each other's eyes."

Throwing stones is not a pretty pastime for the gentler sex; and we regret to find our fair-the, the British female, engaged in pelting-even with honeycomb muffins—her fair friend the American lady, who, if the stone has been thrown at her, has certainly not been slow in merely strung in casting it back again. Perhaps there is much truth in what has been written by one to the other. But, for our part, we think there is a great deal to be said on both sides, makes it desirable for Britons and transatlantic sons, however much there may be to be said. It is certain that a great deal more will be said than necessary, if the female jangler has any thing to do with it.

If our advice could be taken, we should recommend the parties to "make it up" at once: and if they would only consent to "kiss and be friends," as the spectacle would be performed in person, we should be most happy to accept the proxy of the American lady, and encourage us to inspect on the lips of our fair country-women the kiss of peace from their sisters across the Atlantic. Should this arrangement be carried out, we shall take measures for sending a reporter at once, which will enable the female bodder to the earliest prestige.

HARMON'S LAST PROJECT.—A new project has been suggested by Harmon, which we should like to see tried. In a recent newspaper speech made by him in New York, he stated that there were 7,000 gog-shops in the city, with an average custom in cash, of probably $10 a day. He made the following offer to the city, viz.—If the city would shut up all the groggeries, and give him the amount spent by all of them, he would pay all the city taxes, amounting to $4,000,000; and every child to a good school; present every family with a library of 100 books, three barrels of flour, and of silk dress to every female, old or young, and give everybody a free ticket to his museum.

THE VICE PRESIDENT QUALIFIED.—Wilson Reed, King was sworn in Vice President of the United States on the 4th ult. The ceremony took place at the Capitol, near Kinsman. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune thus describes it:

The day was a most beautiful one; the clear blue sky of the tropics over our heads, the imperial empire of Cuba beneath our feet, and the delicious sea breeze, laden with perfume, agitating its coolness over all of us. Early in the morning, Counsel Rodney, appointed by Judge Sharkey to administer the oath, left room on horseback for the Capitol, accompanied by Colonel Andrew Jackson Donelson, and a number of those who brought in to the room where Mr. King was staying, called Le Conte, (Le Conte, yeah,) from its situation on the eminencing point of the hills that immediately surrounded Madison. The room was one of the best and most beautiful de-que over looked upon. For on his window could reach in this clear blue atmosphere, the beautiful valley of the Tennessee, studded, with its winding river, its varying fields of green and gold, dotted here and there with white sparkling buildings, that looked like cities set upon emerald, and the lovely hills receding, far away in the distance. Nowhere lovely or more impressive spot could have been found in the whole world for the utmost

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

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STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with despatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The previous accounts of a conspiracy at Comorn and the hanging of the Provost, is fully confirmed. The Provost was led to Pesth in chains and executed. The object of the conspirators was to deliver the fortress into the hands of the Magyars. Five hundred arrests were made at Pesth.

Further advices have been received of an arrangement of the recent difficulties between Austria and Turkey. The Hungarians and Poles serving in the Turkish armies, are to be dismissed immediately. The Porte withdraws the troops from Montenegro, and pays 4,000,000 piasters to Austrian subjects. Klock and Suterina retain to Turkey; but the latter relinquishes the right to erect fortifications on them, and to approach them by sea.

Prince Camerota Bonaparte had committed suicide by shooting himself, on the 4th ult., at Paris. He was a cousin of the Emperor.

The Emperor has appointed a Commission to visit every part of his empire, and inquire into the wants of the country.

Father Lacordaire has been ordered to quit Paris for having alluded in harsh terms to the Emperor in his sermon.

There is but little news from Lombardy. Confiscations were being made of the property of those implicated in insurrectionary designs.

The United States frigates Cumberland and St. Louis had taken many fugitives on board.

Mazzini has published two letters, which produced a division in the Democratic camp of Italy. The poor approve of Mazzini's attempt against Lombardy, but the nobles, apprehending a confiscation of property, loudly condemn him.

Mazzini is generally believed to have got on board the English frigate Retribution, as she was leaving the harbor.

The Roman States are generally quiet.

Eight new Cardinals have been made, of whom five are Italians, including Archbishop Tours, primate of Hungary. The others are not mentioned.

Significant limits have been given to the recently appointed Senators, who have made no addition to their expenditure or display, that the honors or emoluments were not conferred on them by the Emperor solely to enable them to hoard, or for the exclusive benefit of their families, but that they might add to the splendor and dignity of the Imperial Court. By-the-by, the latter is not what it was in the days of the bachelor Emperor; and the Prince Moscowa has been ordered to join his regiment in Algeria, for certain gallantries in the Imperial Palace.

Ibrahim Pasha, in bygone times Master of the Ordinance, and who rendered such good service to Sultan Mahmoud against the Janissaries, is dead. His countenance was of so stern a cast that he went by the name of "Karadzehem," or Black Hell.

From France we have the important information that there is a prospect of an heir to the Imperial throne being born within the year.

It is now reported that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place next month.

It is now decided that the Pope is to come to Paris to crown the Emperor and Empress. His Holiness will leave Rome soon after Easter, and his coronation will take place on the 10th of May. The Holy See will obtain many important advantages by this concession of the Pope to the wishes of Napoleon, not the least of which will be the loan of ten or twelve millions of francs to recruit the exhausted treasury of the Eternal City.

The Legitimists are positively wild with chagrin at this abandonment of the principle of "Divine right," on the part of the head of the Church, and many prophetic warnings are held out that the College of Cardinals, in permitting the act, are blindly but deliberately sealing the doom of the Papacy.

The consent of both Austria and Russia is said to have been obtained to the Pope's visit to Paris, and the recent policy of France would seem to warrant a belief that the concessions made in reference both to Switzerland and Turkey, have been with a view to the conciliation of the other two Emperors.

The correspondent of the London Globe writes:—"A friend of mine, in garrison at Vincennes, had the honor of accompanying the Emperor and Empress on their visit to different parts of that fortress on Monday last. He assures me that it is impossible to imagine anything more amiable than the manner of the Empress. There is not, he says, the slightest affectation of grandeur about her, and when permitted, she converses with the same familiarity as before she ascended the throne. It appears that the Emperor rather encourages than represses her condescensions when away from the Tuileries, but that there she is made almost wretched by the absurd etiquette that is imposed."

The mails bring nothing of interest. It is scarcely fair to repeat the very delicate innuendoes respecting the position of the Empress Eugenia. Physiologists may perhaps be able to explain the circumstance, but to an unlettered public it does seem odd that at the present moment the Queens of Britain, Spain, Portugal, Greece and France, should exhibit symptoms so remarkably similar. The *esprit du corps* of Kings and Queens is endeavoring, no doubt, to counteract the levelling propensities of such throne-hating democrats as Mazzini.

A number of political arrests have taken place at Nuremberg and elsewhere in Germany. Great military precautions are being taken at Nuremberg and Munich, and many arrests are making.

There is much excitement in Switzerland respecting the insolence of Austria, as manifested in the difficulties at Ticino. Petitions were in circulation for the convocation of the Federal Council.

Four prisoners, involved in the recent insurrection at Pesth, have been executed by the Austrian authorities. The victims were Charles Juhbal, the tutor of Kossuth's children; Charles Andrassy, Samuel Sarkozy and Caspar Mozzloky. The three last named were guerilias.

The Emperor of Austria has entirely recovered from the wound received in the recent attempt upon his life. He has bestowed a pension upon the mother of the assassin. The subscription to build a church upon the spot where the attempt was made, has reached 150,000 florins.

At Milan, the citizens are forbidden to approach the sentries, and M. Benardi having failed to heed this regulation, was bayonetted on the spot.

The number of arrests, between the 6th and 25th of February, amounted to 600.

The army in Lombardy has been reinforced by the addition of several brigades. The force on the frontiers of Ticino is augmented to 15,000.

Saffi publishes a letter in the Italia Du Pupolo, defending the insurrection.

Three political prisoners had been hanged at Mantua, viz.: M. Speri of Brescia, Count Montanara of Verona Giaziola Matred, Abbot of Rovere, over 70 years of age. Twenty-five others were in prison, having been condemned to death, or 20 years' imprisonment.

George Crawford, an English officer, and a brother of the member of Parliament, has been expelled from Tuscany, on suspicion of having been concerned in the revolutionary movements in Florence.

A report has been received from Naples, under date of the 7th, of an attempt having been made upon the life of King Ferdinand of Naples. The Journal Italia Pupolo states that a gun was fired at Kein, the charge from which took effect in his leg, inflicting a serious wound, which the surgeons are fearful that amputation will be necessary. The London Daily News thinks this report requires confirmation, but asserts that there had been several collisions between the people and the soldiers of the Swiss regiments at Naples, in which many lives were lost.

THE MARKETS. *Liverpool, March* 11.—The Niagara's advices, giving unexpectedly large receipts of Cotton, knocked prices down ⅛ to ¼. Lower grades declining most.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has been in moderate demand, and prices have declined 6d.a1s. Corn—Demand moderate, and prices declined 1s.a1s.6d. per quarter. The decline in Wheat is owing to the fine weather. Market is drooping.

Beef is active, Pork dull, Bacon in moderate request, Rice in moderate demand, Coffee has slightly advanced.

CUBA.—There had been serious disturbances among the troops at Santiago de Cuba, or some other port in the Eastern Department. It is related that a company was called out to witness punishment, which the corporals refused to inflict. The officers struck the corporals with the flats of their swords. The soldiers rescued the corporals, when the whole company fled; but fifteen of them had been captured and sentenced to death. The officers, however, were afraid, if it were attempted to execute them that the rest of the troops would revolt. Gen. Canedo is highly incensed at the officers, and says that instead now of making the soldiers discontented, they should endeavor to prevent such occurrences.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES.—The Legislature of Illinois have adopted resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law by Congress donating to each of the several States public lands to the amount of $500,000, for the endowment of a system of industrial universities, one in each State, to cooperate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution, for the more liberal practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers. Other States are invited to unite with Illinois in this enterprise.

A PAINFUL RESULT.—Some two weeks since a young lady, residing in Granby Street, Baltimore, aged about fifteen years, had some slight difficulty with a brother, aged about twelve years, in relation, we understand, to his going to school. He picked up a pair of scissors and stuck the point into the cap of one of her knees. The injury, regarded as trifling at first, assumed a dangerous complexion; which resulted finally in an inflammation, which, on Monday night, terminated her existence.

NEWS ITEMS.—In his late letter, Archbishop Hughes boasted of the patronage which his church had given to the Bible, and of the editions it had printed in Italy. Mr. Anson G. Phelps, Jr., of New York, a merchant of liberal and earnest spirit, taking the archbishop at his word, has addressed to him a letter, asking that dignitary what version is circulated by permission in Italy, promising, with satisfactory assurances on that point, to be himself at the expense of publishing and circulating there a large edition.

ACCIDENT TO A CUBAN SLAVE SHIP.—On the 25th of February, five hundred negroes from Africa, were attempted to be landed at "Cayo Verde," between Cardenas and Sagua. In going in, the slaver struck a rock, and they only saved one hundred and ninety Africans. The balance were seized by other parties, and they still retain them for saving them. A part have been taken to Havana, and offered for sale by the agents of Panco Marty.

DAYS OF GRACE.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by which notes, bills, drafts, &c., falling due on Sundays or holidays, instead of being paid the day preceding the day of their maturity, may remain unprotested until the succeeding legal day.

A BRAVE BOY BURNT TO DEATH.—The house of Jesse Windsor, in Cass Co., Georgia, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and with it one of his sons, about 12 or 14 years of age. The lad, having rescued two of his younger brothers, rushed in amid the flames, thinking a third brother was left, but was overpowered and never returned. Such affection and heroism deserve a monument.

The Geneva Courier says that the waters of Seneca Lake, N. Y., are never frozen over, even in the coldest winters, and even near the shore there is scarcely enough ice to supply the summer's requirements. Seneca Canal, running from the lake for miles from Geneva, has been navigable all winter, and in no instance, not even in the coldest days, has it been "skimmed over."

A day or two since the family of James W. Sullivan, Silver St., South Boston, were seriously poisoned by arsenic, *administered by rats*. The family being troubled with a large number of that tribe of thieves, a quantity of prepared arsenic was placed in their reach. They partook of the dangerous dish, and subsequently nibbled at two loaves of bread. The family of Mr. Sullivan partook of the bread, and violent sickness was the consequence. Some of the family have not yet recovered.

The "Aurora" of Matanzas says the editor witnessed a horrible conflict, in that port, between a man and a shark. The man had a sharp knife, and after a half-hour's combat the swimmer killed the shark.

Less than 50,000 copies of Scott's Marmion were sold while its copyright lasted. As soon as it expired, nearly as many were sold each year, for several years, and over 200,000 had been sold at the expiration of the fifth succeeding year.

AN INVOLUNTARY DIVORCE.—Captain Gem, of the schooner Prospect, at New York, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, lost his wife on the voyage under peculiar circumstances. The vessel was run into by another, when the crew, the Captain's wife, and Clerk, jumped into the other vessel, leaving the Captain in his own. Both vessels parted, the Captain got his vessel into port, but he does not know what vessel carried off his wife.

WHAT IS HISTORY?—W. Stirling has published the Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, in which he controverts a number of the statements of the private life of that monarch, as given by the historian Robertson, and which, from their remaining so long unquestioned, have generally been regarded as well established facts.

The Protestant Churchman states that last Sunday afternoon week, Bishop Wainwright confirmed five converts from Romanism, at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg. This is considered a good offset for Bishop Ives.

THE MAINE LAW.—A Maine correspondent of a contemporary, asserts that the Anti-Liquor Law is growing in popularity in Maine. He says:—

"There are many things that contribute powerfully to secure the perpetuity of the 'Maine Law.' They are such as these. Old topers are dropping off. Such men do not live out half their days anywhere. Those who are not confirmed inebriates, by having temptation removed out of their way, regain their self-control and self-respect, and as the power of a vitiated appetite diminishes, strong purposes are formed never more to come under the dominion of the bitter slavery from which they have escaped. Many persons of this class are the most decided and energetic supporters of the 'Maine Law.' There is another thing that tends to the perpetuity of this law. Its general working increases its friends. It is an admitted fact that under its influences, thrift takes the place of vagrancy, sobriety and order of rowdyism and brawls, domestic peace and comfort of misrule and petty feuds. Taxes are diminished, workhouses and prisons gradually become tenantless, and young men and maidens, old men and children, are rejoicing that intoxicating drinks are proscribed. I wish the opponents of the 'Maine Law' would come and see, and inquire for themselves in respect to its practical operation. Is it not the consummation of folly to license houses where the morals of the people are corrupted, where thousands are initiated into the mysteries of iniquity, where human passions are wrought up to desperation, and a preparation is gained for the perpetration of every kind of atrocity? Fieschi, who constructed the 'infernal machine,' to take the life of Louis Philippe in France, confessed, on his trial, that when he saw the King approaching his courage failed, and it was not till he had taken two large doses of brandy, that he summoned resolution to apply the match. Then he could have blown up the nation, and not cared a straw about it."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The editor of the Steubenville Herald, having lately passed over this work to Philadelphia, writes to his own paper that he "found a great many new towns built up along the railroad, and many improvements upon farms, clearings, modern buildings, &c., the result, undoubtedly, of railroad influence." He also says that the whole road "is in good order, save that portion recently completed, which the cars pass over slowly, owing to its not yet being properly settled." "Through the mountains," he says, "a number of more direct cuts are making," and he expresses the opinion that, when completed, and the double track, now under way, is made, it will be the most successful road connecting the East with the West." To this he appends the remark that "it is far more popular with the travelling community than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though it is not free from objections, and many serious ones." As illustrative of this latter remark, he proceeds to complain in good set terms of the management of the hotels along the line, owned by the Company. This is a complaint we have met with before, and it ought to receive immediate attention.—*North American.*

MAD STONE.—A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Some of our readers probably are aware that there is such a wonderful thing in existence as the *mad stone*—an infallible agent in curing the most inveterate cases of hydrophobia. We had heard there was such a magic stone, but treated the statement as one of the many catchpenny humbugs of the day. But within the last week we have conversed with several persons of undoubted veracity, and high respectability, who have witnessed the astonishing and miraculous cures effected by the mad stone. Two persons in the town of Crete, in this county, who were bitten by rabid dogs a few weeks ago, have been perfectly cured by the application of this stone. One case in Iroquois County, who had suffered two fits of hydrophobia, was effectually cured and went his way rejoicing—having been snatched from the jaws of a most horrible and revolting death, by the potent mad stone. The hydrophobia can be cured.

There are two of the mad stones in Iroquois County. One is owned by a lady in Middleford, and the other by a gentleman in the town of Texas.—*Joliet (Ill.) True Dem.*

MUSEUM OF COSTUME.—A letter from Madrid says: A museum, unique of its kind, has just been opened to the public here. It belongs to the Duke of d'Hijar, and is composed of the costumes worn by the Queens of Spain on the Twelfth Day, during the last four centuries. It has been the custom from time immemorial for the reigning Queen of Spain to send the new dress which she wears on Twelfth Day to the Duke d'Hijar as his right. The ceremony of presenting this year's dress to the Duke took place the day before yesterday. The costume, composed of a white satin dress, with lilac flounces and lace veil, and the usual accessories of bonnet, gloves, handkerchief, and the under garments, was taken by two commissioners appointed for the purpose in a royal carriage, escorted by a detachment of halberdiers, to the Duke's Palace, and was received by him according to custom, in his state drawing-room, where he was seated under a dais, in full dress of a Lieutenant-General, and surrounded by his household. The dress was immediately placed in the gallery appropriated to this service, and the next day the whole collection was thrown open to the public.

STATE OF ITALY.—A correspondent of the "Boston Traveller," writing from Florence, says:

"Italy is troubled to her heart's core. In Florence, we cannot, of course, learn the true extent of the revolutionary movements at Milan, Rimini, Mantua, and elsewhere. We only know that blood has been shed on both sides, and the scaffolds are again erected. On the part of the Italians, the movement was premature, but at present all Italy is one volcano, slumbering, it is true, but acquiring strength for an eruption, that will eventually force foreign despotism and civil papacy from its soil. The deep *silent* hatred borne to the Priests and Austrians is frightful. It pervades the very atmosphere, and is drawn in at every breath, by all classes but the few sold to their rulers by interest or circumstances. Disguise it as we may, there is a general uneasiness in Europe. Monarchs and Governments distrust each other; the people distrust both; peace is maintained by bayonets, and not, as Mr. Cobden would have us believe, by good motives.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—Of the twenty-three States of Mexico, sixteen have declared for Santa Anna. The Government, in the meantime, remains in the hands of Gen. Lombardini, who is prepared to surrender it into the hands of the President elect, whenever he presents himself. The information that Santa Anna was about to return to Mexico was received at Vera Cruz with salvos of artillery, beating of drums, and ringing of church bells. General Arista remains on his farm, still suffering under severe indisposition. It appears that the permission he applied for, to leave the country, has been refused.

SULPHUR STORM.—After a rain storm at New Orleans lately, in the evening, the gutters, &c., were found the next morning, all over the city, covered with a thick scum of sulphur—so called, at least; though the savans have, doubtless, by this time found that it was only something that looked like sulphur.

POLITICAL NEWS.

WISCONSIN.—The Maine Law, before the Wisconsin Legislature, at Milwaukie, has been defeated by one vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig State Convention, on the 24th ult., nominated the following candidates: For Canal Commissioner—Moses Pownal. Auditor General, Alexander K. McClure. Surveyor General—Christian Myers.

NEW MEXICO.—The native citizens of this territory are said to be rallying a party to run candidates for the Legislature and Congress, of their own class exclusively, and especially in opposition to the Americans settled among them.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—A Prohibitory Liquor Bill, more stringent than the old law, has passed the House by a vote of 94 yeas to 43 nays; and also been carried in the Senate.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—It is a rumor at Washington, according to the New York Herald, that the Japan Expedition has been countermanded. The reasons given are, that the enterprise is useless in itself, because Japan has signified too often and too obstinately her determination not to open her ports, and because it is also impolitic at the present time, when the unsettled state of affairs of Europe may render all our naval force desirable, at a moment's warning.

ANNEXATION.—A meeting has been called at Wellsburg, Va., to discuss the feasibility of annexing the "pan handle" portion of Virginia to Pennsylvania.

ROMANCE OF THE EXPRESS SYSTEM.—The N. O. Crescent, in an article noticing the facilities of the Express System, extracts the following item from one of Harnden's way bills:

"One young lady, as per telegraphic order—charges $169 06, freight $80."

On inquiry, we learn that the express had been employed by telegraphic message to find this lady's residence, pay all her outstanding debts, and forward her without delay, and had fulfilled the commission to the letter. We submitted to the agent of the express the difficulty of securing the payment of the charges on such moveable freight; but he pointed to the mysterious letters, C. O. D., appearing on the margin of the way bill, signifying "collect on delivery," and hinting that, in the event of difficulty with the consignee, the express might legally detain the baggage.

FRENCH FLEET ORDERED TO NICARAGUA.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon is about to send a naval force to San Juan de Nicaragua to demand from the municipal authorities there satisfaction for fines levied by them upon French subjects for their refusal to comply with some of the demands of the authorities of that place. The French Government, before deciding upon this course, made a demand upon the British Government, but that Government replied that it had no responsibility in the case, for by treaty with the United States, it had relinquished all authority and dominion there.

LIBERIA.—An intelligent colored emigrant from Williamsburg, L. I., to Liberia, writes from Monrovia, January 23rd, that iron ore is so plentiful at that place that the steps of the houses are composed of it. The acclimation fever, he says, is not so bad as it is generally represented.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Franklin brings Liverpool dates to the 15th.

A republican demonstration took place in Paris on the 13th ult., at which nearly 20,000 then were assembled in procession, the occasion being the funeral of Madame Raspail, the wife of the celebrated State prisoner of that name. A detachment of cavalry and an immense police force were present, and prevented any speeches over the grave.

The Paris money market was exceedingly heavy, as the serious complication of affairs between Austria and Switzerland were causing apprehensions.

The Pope is said to have postponed the date of his visit to Paris.

Switzerland is represented as being still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures, and it was feared that some collision would take place.

An American lady has been arrested at Heidelberg, Germany, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America. Here is a chance for President Pierce to act up to the language of his Inaugural Address.

It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board an English frigate, and he is still supposed to be in Piedmont.

Marshal Haynau died at Vienna on the 14th ult.

Advices from Australia to the 10th of Jan. have been received. The yield of gold at the diggings is reported to be greater than ever. About one hundred thousand men were at the various diggings, averaging ten ounces each per week. Trade was brisk, and prices were sustained, excepting in flour.

The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. The King of Burmah has been deposed by his brother, and the English Ambassador had set out for the Capital.

Prices of Cotton are unchanged. Wheat and Flour were rather better.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Georgia arrived at New York on the 28th, with the California mails of the 1st ult., and $1,692,500 in gold dust, on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers.

Panama is reported to be healthy, but immense numbers of passengers are dying on the passage up. The Winfield Scott, which arrived on the 22nd ult., had lost over forty passengers; and the steamer Golden Gate, which arrived upon the 10th ult., lost twenty-three.

The Legislature of California was discussing the question of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

The news from the mines continues favorable. The weather has been quite rainy.

The steamer Monumental City, left San Francisco for Australia, on the 16th, and the New Orleans was to follow on the 5th of March. Numerous sailing vessels were also about to leave with passengers from the mines.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The train was coming East, from Cumberland. It consisted of a baggage car and three passenger cars, drawn by one heavy and one small engine. When passing the "eight feet filling," on section 76, descending a curved grade of 116 feet to the Cheat River, the heavy engine started the rails bending the rails to the ties. All the train passed over safely, except the two last passenger cars, which, by the parting of the track, were thrown down the river side of the embankment, falling the frightful distance of over 100 feet, and making *four somersets* before they reached the base, where they were shattered to fragments, and many of the unfortunate inmates were either sadly injured, or instantly killed.

There were forty passengers in the two cars. The following are dead: Daniel Holt, of Baltimore; Aurelia Sallie, supposed to be from South Carolina; Lewis Deline, a French emigrant, returning home from California; Richard Clayton, of Wellsville, Virginia, a young lady and a middle-aged gentleman, supposed to be from Kentucky; a small stepson of Robert Murray, the Supervisor on the road, and a child of Mr. Geise, of St. Louis, on his way to New York.

Mr. Geise and his lady were both much injured.—They are with their three other children now at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, 7 o'clock, P. M., March 28.—The express train from the scene of the deplorable accident has just arrived. The following additional names are to be added to the list of wounded: P. S. Close, injured severely in the back; Adam Zoll, of Rockingham, Va., slightly injured; Geo. Culvert, of Fauquier county, Va., slightly; Abner Flowerree, of Salem, Fauquier county, Va., and H. A. Turner, of Baltimore, with his wife and four children, bruised, burnt, &c., but will get well; G. A. Travenner, of Alexandria, Va., injured in the back, but not fatally; C. Sanders, Shelby county, Ky., severely burnt and cut; Dr. Cadwalader, a merchant, of Louisville, thigh broken in three places and injured in the breast, considered dangerously hurt; Brakesmen Gardner and Morris, both severely injured. The bodies of the dead will be brought down to this place to-morrow.

Mrs. Ogle, of Philadelphia, who was in the train with ten other passengers, escaped uninjured. Miss Isaacs, of Indiana, who was on her way to Philadelphia to visit her friends, and who was in charge of Dr. Cadwalader, was instantly killed. Dr. Cadwalader will probably recover.

A PATENT CRADLE.—Mr. Alexander Edmonds, of Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Ill., has just obtained a patent upon a most ingenious and beautiful invention, "Horological Cradle," which will particularly recommend itself to mothers. This cradle is a handsome piece of furniture, and moves upon two upright columns, placed upon a movable base, upon the principle of the pendulum of the clock. It runs by means of a weight in one of the columns, and when wound up will run twenty-four hours, or as much shorter time as the nurse may desire. All who have seen it, pronounce it to be a most beautiful specimen of American ingenuity. The inventor will exhibit it at the World's Fair. The cost of the cradle is from six to one hundred dollars, according to style and workmanship.—*Democratic Press.*

☞ April is already upon us—in a few days we shall have shilling shad, and violets, and with the violets, yellow sunshine, tender herbage, and high spirits—we say high spirits, and we mean what we say. In our opinion, it is as impossible to resist the gladdening influence of light blue weather, as it is to romp with a girl without getting a palpitation of the heart. Great inventions, these Spring mornings, mixed with blue birds and feathered minstrelsy.

☞ DERIVATION OF BUS.—Buss—To kiss. Re-bus—To kiss again. Blunderbus—To try to kiss, and miss it. Silly-bus—Two girls kissing each other. Omni-bus—To kiss all the girls in a room.

☞ Why are six ring-tailed monkeys, suspending themselves from a palm tree, picking cocoa-nuts, more truthful than James, the novelist? Because they depend for support, not upon works of fiction, but upon *tales of real life.*

☞ At a French *table d'hote*, if there are two kinds of wine upon the table, a stronger and a weaker, an Englishman or an American will commonly take the stronger, undiluted, while a Frenchman or an Italian will commonly take the weaker, and dilute it with water.

SALE OF POULTRY.—A sale of poultry was made by H. P. Wolbert, auctioneer, in Market Street, on Saturday last, which was well attended. The bidding was quite spirited, and the highest prices paid were by Southern and Western merchants. The prices obtained were generally higher than either of the two previous sales, and it was the largest public sale of fowls made in this city. The pure Cochin China sold at $13 per pair; Shanghais, $11,50; and Pheasant Bantams, $6,50.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 181—Adults 65 and children 116.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ This celebrated remedy is universally acknowledged as the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from the human body. The following is but one of the thousands of voluntary certificates that have been given in testimony of its efficacy:

GILEAD, Ohio, March 15, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—I take pleasure in informing you that I have used *one bottle* of your celebrated Worm Specific *with decidedly good effect*, and would like to have some more of it. *I could sell any quantity here.* If you send it to me, I will sell it *without any charge for my trouble*, as there are but few physicians here.

GEORGE WAGGONER.

The above preparations can be had at all the principal Drug Stores in the United States.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

No. 32 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

		Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
U S 6's	'56	106½	107	Southwark	68	70
"	'62	114½	115	Kensington	68½	70
"	'67	120	120½	P Township	34	35
"	'68	120	120½	Girard	14	14½
" 5s	'53	100½	—	Western	68	—
"	'65	101½	—	Manuf&Mechs	32½	33
July Interest off				Bk of Com	—	—
Philada 6s		103½	104	Camden N J	56½	60
" 5s		95	—	Germantown	56	—
" " Gas		105	106	Trest Bk Co	36½	—
County 5s		94½	95	Pitts'bg Bk	57	—
Penna 5s		100	—	M & M Pitts	57	—
" 5s		97	97½	Exchange, Pitts	55	—
Kentucky 6s		106	—	Com, Cin	15	—
Tennessee 6s		94½	95½	Louis, Ky	110	111
Illinois 6s		81½	—	Kentucky Bk	115	115½
Cincinnati 6s		103½	—	Northern	114	114½
Texas T Notes		35	40	Union, Tenn	97	100
" bds		65	70	Planters, Tenn	94	100
Schuyl N 6s		81½	82	Vicksburg	16½	16½
" 1st		53½	53½	Com, Natchez	—	—
Lehigh N 6s		91½	99½	N O Gas Bk	125	126
" 1st Loan		95	96	Schuyl Nav	22½	23
" Mort 6s		100½	101	" pref'd to	31	31½
C & D C'l 6s		99½	100	Lehigh Nav	82½	83
C & Am R bds		101½	102	C & Del Cal	149	149½
ReaMdw R 6s		90	91	Morris Cl	20½	21
Susqueh Cl 6s		67	67½	Penn&Ohio Cl	—	50
Norrist'n R 6s		99½	100½	Union Cl	15½	15½
Harris R 6s		99½	100½	Cam&Am R	149	150
Wil R 6s		95½	96	Penna R	50	50½
Read R 6s		92	92½	Bea Mdw R	35½	36
" Mort 6s		96	96½	Lykens Val R	15	—
U S Bk Notes		10	—	North Am Cl	16½	17
U S Bk Shares		4½	4½	Susqueh Cl	15½	16
N Amer Bk		150	153	Norristown R	56	57
Penna Bk		124	124½	Harrisburg R	55	58
Philadelphia		142	145	Wilmington R	37	31
Far & Mec		74½	75	Reading R	44½	44½
Commercial		68½	—	Minehill R	75	76½
N Liberty		56½	—	N Liberty Gas	24	25
Mechanics		32½	33	N W Min Co	—	25

NEW YORK MARKETS, MARCH 30.

ASHES—Sales of 40 bbls at $5,62½ for Pearls, and $4,81a4,87½ for Pots.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy, and only 450 bales reported sold.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is dull and unsettled, with only a very moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 5,200 bbls at $4,31½ a4,37½ for common to straight State, and $4,37a4,75 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, and common to good Ohio. Fancies range from $4,75a5,06¼, and extras from $5,06a6. Canadian Flour is dull at $4,62½. Southern Flour is dull. Sales of 1,100 bbls at $4,75a5 for mixed to good brands. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3,75 for fine. Corn Meal is dull at $3a3,06¼ for Jersey.

GRAIN—There is moderate milling and export demand of Wheat and the market is steady; sales of 11,000 bushels prime white Michigan at $1,14, and a conditional sale of 2,800 bushels do at the same price. Rye is dull at 90a91c. In Barley there is but little doing and prices are nominally the same; a moderate demand for Corn, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 60a61c. for mixed and white Southern, 64a65c, and 58a59 for damaged; Oats are selling at 44a45c for Jersey, and 46a49c for State and Western.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is steady, with rather more inquiry: Sales of 600 bbls at $15,12½a15,25 for Mess and $13,75a14 for Prime. Beef—In pretty good demand, with sales of 300 bbls at $9a10,75 for country Mess, $13 for repacked Chicago, and $5a7 for country and city Prime. Sales of 50 bbls Beef Hams at $11; sales of 50 hhds Dry Hams, and 100,000 lbs short middles (clear) on private terms. Lard firmer; sales 350 bbls and tcs at 9¾a10c. Butter is selling at 11a16c for Ohio, and 14a22c for State. Cheese is in fair request at 8a9½.

WHISKEY—Market firmer; sales 650 bbls Prison at 23c, and 22a22½ for Jersey, and 50 Drudge at 23c, time.

WET FEET.

It should be remembered that colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and many other fatal disorders, are often the result of catching cold, in consequence of wet feet, damp clothes, &c.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are undoubtedly the best medicine in the world for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the system those morbid humors which, when lodged in various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man. A few of these Pills taken every night on going to bed, always afford relief, and, if their use be persevered in, a radical cure will be the result.

Beware of Counterfeits!—The genuine will be for sale by agents and dealers in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT PULMONIC REMEDY, known as Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, enjoys a reputation for curing incipient and Confirmed Consumption, such as none of the other popular remedies of the age can boast of. We have always entertained a high opinion of its intrinsic merits, and we have had several opportunities of testing them. For a cough, cold, pain in the breast, bleeding of the lungs, tickling of the throat, or enlargement of the tonsils, it will be found extremely serviceable. Remember! no "*Wild Cherry*" genuine except *Dr. Swayne's*. Laboratory No. 4 NORTH SEVENTH St., Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY J. CRAVEN & Co., BROKERS, *No. 32½ South Third Street.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1853.

PENNSYLVANIA.		CONNECTICUT.	
Philadelphia Banks	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
U S Bank notes	18 dis	Bk N Amer Seymour	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	East Bk West Kill,	broke
Chambersburg	½ dis	Woodbury bk	do
York	½ dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Gettysburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis	Dorchester and Milton stolen notes	no sale
Middletown	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Brownsville	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis	Phoenix b'k, Westerly, stolen notes,	no sale
Washington co	½ dis	CANADA.	
Honesdale	½ dis	Montreal	1½ dis
Waynesburg	½ dis	VIRGINIA.	
Erie	½ dis	Bk of Va & brch's	½ dis
All other solv't Bks	par	Far Bk & brch's	½ dis
Relief notes	½ dis	Valley Bk & brch's	½ dis
NEW JERSEY.		Ex Bk & brch's	½ dis
Trenton, M't Holly, Burlington, Medford, Salem, Bridgeton, Camd'n, Princeton	par	Wheeling	½ dis
Plainfield	closed	NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bk Morris	do	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Com'l Bk Perth Amboy	do	Small notes	1½ dis
Peoples Bk Patterson	do	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
N Hope Del Bridge Co	do	All solvent banks	1 dis
Yardleyville do	10 dis	Small notes	1½ dis
New Brunswick	½ dis	GEORGIA.	
Newark	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Morris co	½ dis	Bk St Mary's	25 dis
Middletown Point	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Orange	½ dis	ALABAMA.	
Belvidere	½ dis	Bk of Mobile	1 dis
Rahway	½ dis	Country banks	3 dis
Dover	½ dis	MISSISSIPPI.	
All New Jersey secured by stocks	½ dis	All banks	uncertain
DELAWARE.		LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	par	All solvent banks	1 dis
Under 5's	½ dis	OHIO.	
MARYLAND.		Bk of Wooster	60 dis
Baltimore banks	½ dis	Bk of Norwalk	60 dis
Mineral Bk	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Cecil co	½ dis	Small notes	1 dis
Frederick co	½ dis	KENTUCKY.	
Cumberland	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Washington co	½ dis	Small notes	1 dis
Hagerstown	½ dis	INDIANA.	
Salisbury	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Havre de Grace	failed	Small notes	1 dis
Far & Millers	½ dis	ILLINOIS.	
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.		Bk of Illinois	80 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	State Bk	70 dis
NEW YORK.		Good Free bks	1a3 dis
City banks	par a ½ dis	MISSOURI.	
Solvent co bks	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
James bk	20 dis	TENNESSEE.	
New Rochelle	35 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Far bk Onondaga	15 dis	Small notes	2 dis
MAINE.		MICHIGAN.	
Mercan bk Bangor	15 dis	Gov't Stock bk	10 dis
All other solv't bks	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ARKANSAS.	
All solvent bks	½ dis	All banks	no sale
VERMONT.		WISCONSIN.	
Bank of St Albans	½ dis	All banks	uncertain
All solvent banks	½ dis	TEXAS.	
		Commercial & Agricultural bk Galveston	

Issues of 1, 2 and 3 dollar bills, dated at Washington City, and resembling New York City and State issues, should be refused by the public—as a number of them have failed and are worthless.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!—The subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,)
mar19-3t WM. A. KINSLER, Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

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ALMANAC.

April, 1853.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases.
				D. H. M.
2 Saturday,	5 43	6 17	9 46	
3 Sunday,	5 41	6 18	10 42	
4 Monday,	5 40	6 20	11 33	
5 Tuesday,	5 39	6 21	12 19	
6 Wedn'day,	5 37	6 22	12 55	New 8 6 54
7 Thursday,	5 36	6 23	1 31	First 16 11 44
8 Friday,	5 35	6 25	2 5	Full 26 10 13
9 Saturday,	5 34	6 26	2 46	Last 30 1 52

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 20	46	50	55
21	56	61	65
22	58	61	62
23	47	50	48
24	40	45	46
25	41	51	47
26	51	67	70

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 3d ult. at the residence of Geo. Messinger, Warren county, Miss., by the Rev. H. J. Harris, Dr. JOHN M. SELBER, of said county, to Miss SUSELIA A. MESSINGER, of North Egremont, Mass.

In Morgan county, Illinois, on the 15th Feb. 1853, by the Rev. Mr. Gallaher, GEORGE GRANVILLE STEVENSON, to H. JANE LEUTNER, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. RICHARD SMITH, to EMMA JANE GIBBONS, both of Southwark.

In Manayunk, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. A. Culver, Mr. ANDREW J. BOON, of Roxborough, to Miss KATE MARSHALL, of Manayunk.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. GEORGE W. PACKSON, to Miss THEODOSIA SHEYD, all of Spring Garden.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Mr. C. C. STUART, of this city, to Miss N. K. RAINEY, of Springfield, Mass.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Cheyney, Mr. GEORGE C. SWARTZ, of Philadelphia, to Miss BRIDGET O'BRIAN, of Dowa, Ireland.

On the 23d ultimo, by Friends' Ceremony, in presence of the Hon. Chas. Gilpin, Mayor, J. HARRISON LEWIS, to SARAH A. C. LONGSTRETH, both of Del. county, Pa.

On the 22d ult. at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. R. Newton, Mr. JOHN B. SPRINGER, to Miss SALLIE M. COXE, both of this city.

On the 23d ult. at Friends' Meeting House, Cherry Street, SAMUEL W. TOWNSEND, to ELIZABETH F. LEWIS, all of this city.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. T. Stork, Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON, to Miss MATILDA HEYER, of Philadelphia.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. E. H. May, JOHN B. PAUL, to CATHARINE BECK, both of this city.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. C. J. Demme, D. D., F. HENRY HARIES, to ANNA F. J. daughter of F. W. Schoeffel, Esq. of this city.

On the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, Mr. WILLIAM BURMAN, to Miss MARY COLLINS.

On the 16th ult. by the same, Mr. JAMES GRAY, of Troy, New York, to Miss NANCY J. PITTS, of this city.

On the 20th ultimo, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, to Miss JOSEPHINE V. HIRST, both of this city.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev. Jos. H. Jones, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER, to Miss ELIZA A. SCOTT, all of this city.

On the 19th ult. by Ald. John Apple, Mr. MICHAEL GEYER, to Miss CATHARINE HAMMER, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Charles Brown, Mr. SAMUEL KERSEY, to Miss ANN MCBRIDE, all of Philadelphia.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the morning of Friday, the 25th ult. FREDERICK G. KAY, of Pittsburg, in his 29th year.

In Auburn, California, on the 27th of January last, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN ROBERTS, or Russell county, Ala. formerly of Del. county, Pa. in the 51st year of his age.

On the 21st ult. WILLIAM J. son of Edward and Ann Holden, aged 6 years.

On the 21st ult. MARY O'CONNOR, aged 60 years.

On the 21st ult. JOHN COLLINS, aged 60 years.

On the 21st ult. BARNARD QUINN, aged 57 years.

On the 21st ult. Miss MARGARET O'BRIEN, aged 18 years.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. RACHEL, wife of John Clark, aged 37 years.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. SARAH A. BURNES, aged 29.

On the 22d ult. SAMUEL CREGAR, aged 70 years.

On the 22d ult. EDWARD K. BOCES, aged 5 years.

On the 22d ult. BENJAMIN, son of Benj. H. Godshalk, aged 23 years.

On the 20th ult. THOMAS, son of John and Elizabeth McCaull.

On the 21st ult. ANNA, daughter of John and Mary A. Piler, aged 4 years and 7 months.

On the 22d ult. ELEANOR MATILDA, daughter of W. F. and Elizabeth W. Louder, aged 9 years.

On the 21st ult. GEORGE, son of Ervard and Eliza Mills, aged 5 years.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SHEPPARD, aged 68 years.

On the 23d ult. HANNAH M. BARBER, aged 63.

On the 22d ult. BENJAMIN C. CURREY, aged 13 years.

On the 23d ult. Miss MARY MCCONAGHY, aged 24.

On the 21st ult. SARAH ANN, daughter of Robert and Jane Wark, aged 18 months.

On the 23d ult. ABIGAIL A. wife of Wm. Williams, aged 93 years.

On the 23d ult. WILLIAM D. son of Thos. and Catharine Allen, aged 17 months.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. MARY LONG, wife of George Dubosee.

On the 22d ult. JOHN, son of Elizabeth and the late Alex. Campbell, aged 7 years.

On the 21st ult. EMMA T. daughter of Wm. L. and Eliza J. Lee, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 21st ult. CHARLES HARRISON, adopted son of John and Mary Jones, aged 8 years.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. MARY A. RUSSELL, aged 29.

On the 22d ult. ELIZA TONER, aged 17 years.

On the 22d ult. EMMA HUFF, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 21st ult. Capt. JOHN LOCKHART, aged 82.

On the 21st ult. Mr. JOHN HANCE, aged 69 years.

On the 20th ult. STEPHEN F. CAMERON, aged 21 years.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, aged 50 years.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—View near an ancient excavation.—Separating the Copper Blocks.—Ancient Implements.—Placing the Copper on Trucks.—The Whim.—Stamps.—The Floors.—Jiggers.—First Buddle.—Second Buddle.—Eagle Harbor.—Iron Establishment.
CRUSOE-LIFE.—ADVENTURES IN THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ. By J. ROSS BROWNE. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Doubter.—The Footprint in the Sand.—The Savage Orgies.—The Doubter back again.—Swallowing an Island.—Dreams and Realities.—The Peak of Yonka.—Scenery of Juan Fernandez.—Killing Savages.—The Author in Costume.—The Buccaneers.—A Chilian.—A Chilena.
THE MORMONS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Portrait of Joe Smith.—Busts of Joseph and Hyrum.—Smith Preaching in the Wilderness.—Tarring and Feathering of Smith.—Discovery of a Lamanite Skeleton.—Encampment on the Mississippi.—Temple at Nauvoo.—Smith at the Head of the Nauvoo Legion.—Smith Preaching to the Indians.—Death of Smith.—Crossing the Mississippi on the Ice.—Tabernacle Camp.—Building a Bridge.—Crossing the Prairies.—Hot Springs near Great Salt Lake City.—President's House and Mint, Salt Lake City.—Portrait of Orson Pratt.—Map of the Salt Lake Region.—Mormon Baptism.—Ceremony of Confirmation.—Mormon Gold Coin.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
ILLUSTRATIONS, *from drawings by* DOPLER.—The Raft at Tilsit.—The Three Sovereigns.—Napoleon in Council.—Arch of the Carrousel.—The Madeleine.—Arch de l'Etoile.
TOKINA, THE SYRIAN ASS. With a Portrait.
FRANCE—HER EMPEROR. With a Portrait.
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MAKING A SILK PURSE OUT OF A SOW'S EAR. By J. SMYTHE, JR.
THE WORLD RENOWNED.
THE STAIN OF PARENTAGE.
BERTHALDE REIMER'S VOICE.
BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER XXXIX. Attorney and Client.—XL. National and Domestic.—XLI. In Mr. Tulkinghorn's Room.—XLII. In Mr. Tulkinghorn's Chambers.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Attorney and Client.—Sunset in the Long Drawing-Room at Chesney Wold.
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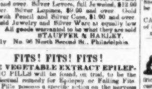

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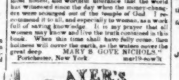

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LIFE'S TEACHINGS.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Children, when blossoming in the sunbeam,
Listening to the wild birds, they're merry homes—
Looking at the lady's name on the fragrant treetop,
Watching the bee, and the butterfly, and the flower,
Wishing and longing in my childish glee,
Little I thought I'd be here—learned I to be free.

Wearing on the true rose, standing o'er the hills;
Wandering through its meadows, fishing in the
Plucking the flowers, eating o'er the plains,
Plucking the berries from the bushes, dropping golden
Wishing I'd my father's home—learned I to be free.

Singing o'er my mill and while the down were
Toiling in the dairy with a spirit light,
Using mop and broom, wash board, oven broom,
Cooking, tasted and tended, in a light chance to
Missing play and labor, ever cheerfully;
Learned I life's best lesson—learned I to be free.

Counting those best lessons, paying over books,
Dreaming of the future, in the quiet school,
Coming, even glooming on the days went by,
Thinking, thinking, thinking, not afraid to try;
Missing play and labor, ever joyously,
Learned I life's great lesson—learned I to be free.

Humming patient lullaby with a mother's care,
Pressing first caresses in the listening ear,
Watching day by day, and hour, and moment o'er
Rejoicing in being ramblings to the heart and breast,
Missing love and duty, ever joyously,
Learned I to be happy—learned I to be free.

Clustering the deepest—o, prying with the glad,
Nursing with the suffering, weeping with the sad,
Marrying, but not blessing, for the heart was not
Missing love's deepest mystery, ever sorrowfully,
Thinking the great lessons, to be blest and free.

Bringing for the father with a spirit strong
Fearless the right and the true, and the wrong—
Proved the gloom of childhood, proved youth's
Proved the glories of manhood, ever bravely—
Learned I life's true lesson, to be blest and free.

Here as life declines'h, wearing silvery hairs
Weighed with many flowers, footprints of its cares,
But each deep lord forever hath a blessing given,
And each strong thing hath been a messenger Heaven,
And I thank Thy Holy, ever fervently,
That labor, hate and duty, have made me blest and

For Parents.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CHILDREN'S DRESS.

BY MRS. MERRIFIELD.

"Can any good and sufficient reason be given?" said a friend, as we were contemplating the happy faces and lively gestures of a party of boys and girls, who, one cold, frosty evening, were playing at the old game called, "I sent a letter to my love."—of a party of the party picks up the ball which another has thrown down, the boys always stop, while the girls, with the exception of one or two tall girls, who is active and nimble as the boys,) invariably run some! I do not see without fumbled this must be a new way of playing the game, but when one of the seniors threw a handful of snow among the boys, instead of their eager scramble to pick up the tempting missile, they scattered the same cross-wise at once, namely, that the boys stopped, while the girls knelt on one knee,—we began to meditate on the cause of this diversity of action. A little more observation convinced us that the girls, (the slightly lively, with a few in their movements than the boys. We observed, at, also, that every now and then, some of the girls stopped and brushed their clothes, (which appeared almost in danger of falling off,) with an awkward movement first upon one side, then on the other, while others jerked one shoulder upwards, which seemed to cause the other to slide nearly to the elbow. "Now," we exclaimed, "we can solve the problem—the different actions are caused by a deficiency in the dress; let us see where the difference lies." Spirited exercise soon showed us the element found that the boys were all dressed in tight dresses up to the throat, while the hands which required their wrists were so loose, so scanty to keep the dress in its place, without coming to it. In short, that their dress did not offer the slightest resistance to their free movement. It was otherwise with the girls, whose dresses, hanging like bell-glasses from the shoulders, they were dressed in low dresses, and their shoulders were bare, that by introducing the thought of a caterpillar casting its skin, and began to fear, from the uneasy movement of their shoulders, that the same thing might happen to the children, when we observed that this was occasioned by the tightness of the clothes about the waist. The mystery was now cleared up; the tightness of the dress at the waist, while it prevented the child's dress from slipping off," as it were, entirely destroyed their freedom of action. We could not help contrasting these poor girls, dressed in the very pink of fashion, with their bare shoulders compressed waists, and delicate appearance, with the rosy face, quick and active movement, and thick waist of the boy, girl in short, called to, and we sighed as we thought that, induced by the culpable folly or ignorance of parents.

"Pale dress!
Would steal before the senses,
And snatch their bloom away."

"Whence does it arise?" continued we, friend,—that there are clad in—an improper suited to the season, their cheeks and arms protected from the wintry air, and their feet encased in woollen stockings, while the girls are suffered to shiver at Christmas in muslin dresses, and arms and neck bare, and only a pair of cotton stockings! Are they less susceptible of cold than boys? Is their constitution less delicate, that their clothes are so much thinner? Are their feelings less acute, their health stronger, for the compression of their tender forms in stays?" At this point our inquisitions were stopped by a snowball whizzed, and struck upper hats and shawls were produced, and we took our leave of the party, which was soon joined with their exertions, soon fell asleep in the corners of the carriage, and we were left to our own meditations; and thoughts once more reverted to the subject of children's dress, and gradually assumed the following form:

The subject or dress, which is so important both to our health and comfort, is usually treated as a matter of fashion, and is regulated partly by individual fancy, partly by the dictates of the modiste. Fashion, as it applies to the costume of men, with the exception of the hat, is controlled by convenience and common sense; but with regard to the dress of women and children, neither of these considerations has any weight. The most extravagant and bizarre arrangements of dress are adopted with the submission and imitation, provided they emanate from a fashionable source. The dress of children, especially, appears to be exceedingly fantastic to the observer, and in this regard in that of girls, it is designed to secure the enjoyment of health and the perfect development of the figure. We venture to offer a few remarks on this highly interesting theme.

In discussing the subject of children's dress, general statements themselves for our consideration, namely, first, the adaptation of the costume to the climate, the movements, and healthful development of the figure; and, secondly, the general elegance of the habiliments, the harmony of the colors, and their special adaptation to the age and individual characteristics of children. The first we consider indispensable, the latter, though too frequently treated as the most important, may, in comparison with the first, be considered secondary, and shall remark on these subjects in the letter-mentioned order.

With regard to the adaptation of the dress of children to the climate, this appears so evident that any elementary agent it might be deemed almost unnecessary; yet, in practice, how little is it considered. The great object is here in regulating the warmth of the clothing, it to guard the system from the vicissitudes of the seasons, and to equalize the circulation, which is accelerated by heat and retarded by cold. Children are intolerably full of activity, which quickens the circulation and produces a faster emission of the skin, in other words, causes some degree of perspiration, and if the perspiration be ordinarily checked by the application of cold, disease in some shape or other is inflicted. In order to insure this, the clothing should be light and warm, sufficiently warm to shield the child from the effects of cold, but not to elevate greatly the temperature of the body. The latter would only render the child more susceptible to cold. Children are, by nature, constructed, but not judicious, parents, indulged with clothes, that can is surprised to find they are sickly, and that they die.

There is much diversity of opinion among medical men as to the propriety of wearing flannel next the skin. The opposition appears to be in favor of the practice, provided that the thickness of the flannel be proportioned to the season of the year. In winter it should be thick, in summer it can scarcely be too thin. Flannel, which possesses the property of absorbing perspiration, though it may be accumulated with moisture, never strikes cold to the skin, and therefore is a valuable protection against sudden changes. Cotton, which is a non-conductor, should be used in summer, and linen, which is a conductor, in winter. Linen or cotton, although it may be accumulated with perspiration, never strikes cold to the skin, and therefore is a valuable protection against sudden changes. Cotton, which is a non-conductor, should be used in summer, and linen, which is a conductor, in winter.

Street Boy (*to his natural enemy, the Policeman*).—"Scootsh, sir! No, sir! I haven't seen no one three no mocwalls, sir!"

City Scenes.

Wit and Humor.

HOSPITALITY OF THE MAINE.—A certain worthy clergyman in the North of Scotland, whose circumstances in life were not the most affluent, had to his more frugal and pains-taking help-mate frequently to complain of the want of food. A neighbor, a reverend gentleman. As they had been fellow-students together, and had passed their probationary trials about the same time, the important organs contained in the chest and brain; and, lastly, instead of improving the beauty of the human figure by means of the most unsightly compressions of the waist, they had, of course, a large collection of past and present clothes to tumble, therefore, followed another, and each tumbler brought along with it a new series of interesting revelations, until the floor arrived when it was the stranger should mount and present on his step. Arrived, with a proposal which the kind landlord, whose heart was now awakened to all the pleasurable feelings of sociality, would not listen to, and in spite of all the neighbors, dark looks, and other silent but significant tokens of evil will, he insisted on the unfortunate gift of mentally communicating to each other, he insisted, much to the chagrin of his guests, that the fiddler should remain with them for the night. This arrangement being effected, supper made its appearance, and was discussed and enjoyed by another tumbler, by way of a sleeping-draught. As a prelude to their departure for the night, the good fellow was not satisfied with bidding them a hearty farewell, but he insisted on being a hearty rap with the sacred tones of that instrument of his accompanying him to the country to hire. There's nothing like keeping up the old associations of life. I'm sure I don't know why you should be bothering me about money. My notes ought to be enough for you. I'll pay you when